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SATURDAY, NOV. 17TH, 1906

White folks cannot legislate against Negroes without ultimately injuring themselves.

Richmond is to have a larger police force by twenty five men. This is all right, if the right persons secure appointments.

The South punishes the innocent for the guilty just as President Roosevelt and the War Department have done, but it uses the mob to do it.

Colored men, we must continue to be polite and obliging and above all save money. Religion is a good thing for heaven and earth too far that matter, but buy land and get an education.

We have endeavored to believe that the New York situation was in a measure responsible for President Roosevelt's action in endorsing the report of the War Department.

We are pleased to note the election of Attorney F. L. Barnett to a municipal judgeship in Chicago, Ill. He is able, diplomatic and manly and the people of that city, in our judgment will have no cause to regret his selection.

White southerners will feel all right so long as President Roosevelt "boots" out of the army all of the Negroes from the North, but when it comes to doing the same favor for the Negroes of the South there will be a protest from that quarter.

Every colored man of influence and responsibility should write a letter marked "Personal" to President Roosevelt, White House, Washington, D. C. It should contain a protest against punishing innocent colored men of Companies B, C, and D of the Twenty-fifth Infantry and asking for the revocation of the order dismissing them from the service.

We have advised against the blaming of the liberal minded white men of the South for the action of those of the Negro hating kind, and now President Roosevelt has virtualy said that we are wrong and should blame and condemn every last one of them.

Colored men should not be cast down and discouraged by the attitude of the War Department and President Roosevelt. For every Negro hater who smiled there were two justice loving loving white men who frowned.

The antipathy of the War Department to the Negro as a soldier has been known for a decade, but the antipathy of President Roosevelt to this same class of people has been known only for about a couple of weeks.

We have been wondering what became of that "Square Deal" book of ethics, when President Roosevelt was approving that report of Inspector General Garlington. He wrote it no doubt, but he had evidently forgotten some of its most elementary passages.

We did not refer to the recent escapade of the son of President Roosevelt and his companions at Boston recently, because it seemed to us to be in poor taste and a delicate reference to the private life side of the distinguished Chief Executive and those who are reminding us of it will please take notice.

One thing we believe and that is that the President did not consult Dr. Booker T. Washington before he issued his order punishing the innocent soldiers of the 25th Infantry. We have not seen as yet a copy of any journal in the country even intimating that he did.

All of those colored folks who did not succeed in grasping the presidential hand during the occasion of his recent trip through the Southland will understand why since they have read the official order of the War Department that the President has approved.

We should not wipe out or minimize all of the good things that President Roosevelt has done because he has made a blunder in the case of the three companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. He may see his way clear to rescind his order and he may see his way cloudy to stick to it. In either case, the public will see what it had not seen before.

The presence of even one innocent colored soldier in Companies B, C, and D of the 25th Infantry made it utterly impossible for President Roosevelt to justify promulgating and approve of the recommendations of the War Department, and yet there were a couple of hundred of them just as innocent as the one man to whom a reference is made.

The Roosevelt-Washington "Social Equality" picture went so popular through this section of the country just now. Crepe dealers should take notice and prepare for orders to drape this wall ornament that has been so popular in all sections of the country, where colored folks have a habitation and a name.

The members of Companies B, C and D of the Twenty-fifth Infantry should appeal from the decision of the War Department and President Roosevelt dismissing them from the service and barring them from civil and military service. They should "fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer." It may be that President Roosevelt will revoke the order when the case is presented to him in the proper light by able counsel and this course should first be followed before an appeal is made to the courts.

When President Roosevelt admitted that there were men in the three companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who did not commit the offenses charged against some of the members at Brownsville, Texas, and who did not have any information as to who committed them he gave away his case and classed his own action as one of the most unjust and arbitrary exercises of power ever resorted to in this or any other country.

During a period of thirty years, we have no recollection of noticing a case where a Southern Democratic official ever knowingly meted punishment to a colored man confessedly innocent at the time that he meted it and who openly acknowledged that he was punishing the innocent for the guilty and yet after all of the facts are considered, this is what the War Department and President Roosevelt have done in the case of the dismissed companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

The War Department at Washington is evidently somewhat worried

by the wholesale condemnation it has received and it now announces that it will publish a report of the findings in the case of the killing of the Chief of Police at Brownsville, Texas. We would like to know how that would affect the situation. When it can justify the punishment of a confessedly innocent man for other alleged guilty ones, it will then be in a position to give its side of this controversy to the public.

President Roosevelt used Col. Pitcher as a buffer to show that he did not punish the innocent colored soldiers on account of their color, and now comes Col. Pitcher and says that he did not make any such remark concerning colored troops. On the contrary, he has served with them in the past and he is willing to serve with them in the future.

His language is so strong that it seems that the enemies of the Negro troops are not only anxious to punish them, but one of their white friends as well. It seems in order though, in keeping with the policy of Brigadier General E. A. Garlington and Commander in Chief Theodore Roosevelt to punish somebody. It is evident that some white officer said it and it is "proper" to punish Colonel Pitcher for this alleged offense unless the man who did say it comes forward and gives himself up or unless Col. Pitcher finds out and tells who made this ungentlemanly remark concerning the brave soldiers of the 9th and 10th Cavalry.

GENERAL SHAFTER PASSES AWAY

Retired Army Officer Dies of Pneumonia in California.

Commanded Troops in Cuba

Bakersfield, Cal., Nov. 13. — Major General William Rufus Shafter, U. S. A., retired, died at the ranch of Captain W. H. McKittick, his son-in-law, 20 miles south of this city, after an illness of seven days, despite the best medical attention available in California.

Captain and Mrs. Kittick, the general's son-in-law and daughter; Miss Edmunds, a niece, and Captain James N. Shafter, a brother, were at the bedside when the end came.

Sketch of Major General W. R. Shafter. The son of a pioneer farmer, Major General William R. Shafter was born in Galesburg, Mich., October 16, 1835. With scant educational opportunities, he followed his father's farm until he attained his majority. By that time he had saved sufficient money to carry him through the winter term at the Prairie seminary. He returned to agricultural pursuits, but the monotony of a farmer's life was irksome to his ambitious spirit, and the outbreak of the civil war found him ready and eager to become a soldier.

In the summer of 1862 the 19th Michigan Regiment was organized and Shafter was assigned to it, with the rank of major. The regiment joined the western army, and for a year or more saw a great deal of hard service in Kentucky and Tennessee. Together with other Federal officers, he was captured by the Confederates, but his gallantry in battle had been so conspicuous that his captors allowed him to retain his horse and side arms. He was a prisoner of war for three months and was exchanged in May, 1863.

On May 3, 1867, Colonel Shafter was promoted to be brigadier general of the United States army, and was assigned to the command of the Department of the Columbia. Soon afterward he was transferred to the Department of California, becoming the department commander at the same station where he had for so many years been post commandant.

With the development of plans for the invasion of Cuba, after the war with Spain began in 1898, the president and secretary of war began to look about for suitable leaders. Prominent among the eligibles was General Shafter. President McKinley made him a major general of volunteers on May 4, 1898, and he was assigned to command the troops in the Santiago campaign.

Shafter was put in command, and he conducted the Santiago campaign in an original and peculiar style. He is a big man and has long been afflicted with the gout, and he ordered the advance on Santiago while lying at ease in a transport off the landing place, far from the enemy's guns. According to the accounts of President Roosevelt and others present in the field, he ordered the men to march through the chaparral under the murderous fire of the Spaniards, and but for the good judgment of the officers in command our army would have suffered ignoble defeat and terrible loss of life. They concluded to ignore Shafter's orders and proceeded on their own plans, preventing further serious loss and gaining such advantages that the Spaniards, under General Toral, were forced to surrender.

October, 1898, General Shafter went on the retired list of the regular army, having reached the prescribed age of 61 years. He, however, remained in command of the Department of the Pacific until July 1, 1901, when enlistment of Spanish war volunteers expired. He retired with the rank of major general.

Sister Mary Julia Is Dead. Chicago, Nov. 14. — Sister Mary Julia, founder and mother superior of St. Vincent's orphan asylum, in this city, who gained an international reputation in religious circles because of her benevolence and assistance to the poor, died at the orphanage of pneumonia after an illness of a few days.

Sister Julia, whose former name was Sophie Woeifel, entered the convent of the Sisters of Charity at St. Vincent's de Paul Society, at Elmira, N. Y., when she was 15 years old, and for the best 25 years has been actively connected with the religious and charity work of the society. Several years ago, while connected with the St. Ann's hospital, Baltimore, Sister Julia founded the new water cure sanitarium.

Dropped Dead Running For Train. Trenton, N. J., Nov. 14. — V. C. Sweetman, of 1508 Green street, Philadelphia, dropped dead here while running to catch a train. Mr. Sweetman was 55 years old and was visiting here.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED Thursday, November 8.

John D. Rockefeller has given close to \$2,000,000 to Chicago University this year.

Henry Faltermayer was struck and instantly killed by an electric car on the Pennsylvania railroad at Glassboro, N. J.

While despondent over financial losses, due to the election, S. Henry McCabe, of Philadelphia, shot and killed himself.

Samuel Strother, formerly assistant prosecuting attorney of Kansas City, Mo., was arrested on the charge of trying to bribe voters.

The four-story brick building of the Harvest King Distilling company at Kansas City, Mo., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$400,000.

Friday, November 9.

Mrs. Mary Brown died in Philadelphia of acute heart disease brought on by taking a headache powder.

In a tenement house fire in New York Mrs. James Ryan and John McGuire 11 years old, were fatally burned.

A powder magazine of the Dupont company, at Tinley Park, near Chicago, exploded, killing one man and doing great damage to property.

The department of justice at Washington has issued instructions to S. J. Lehman, special counsel, to begin proceedings against the person or persons believed to be implicated in the recent embezzlement of \$61,500 from the treasury at St. Louis.

Saturday, November 10.

Goat skins to the value of \$2,000,000 were imported into the United States during the fiscal year 1906.

The Aero Club of America will hold next year's balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett cup at St. Louis.

The Standard Oil company granted a 5 and 10 per cent. advance in wages to all employees of the refining branch.

Mrs. William Rush, 39 years old, was asphyxiated in bed at her home at Martin's Creek, Pa., by coal gas from the kitchen range.

Jacob Hauser, Jr., father of Jacob Hauser, Jr., who was hanged last February at Johnstown, Pa., for wife murder, committed suicide from worry over his son's fate.

Monday, November 12.

Miners John Zonowsky and Joe Zolsky were killed by falling rock in a Mayfield, Pa., mine.

A board found from a machine saw at Lewistown, Pa., and stabbed J. M. Mowery in the abdomen.

The Illinois Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, has ordered the immediate construction of a \$150,000 home at De Francis A. Wesley, of New Smithville, stored and marketed 795 bushels of apples, the largest crop so far raised in Lehigh county, Pa.

Brigadier General Foust has left Kansas City for St. Louis to take command of the division of the southwest, catur for old persons and orphans.

Tuesday, November 13.

All the building contractors of Mobile, Ala., have declared for the open shop basis.

William Auth, of Newark, N. J., shot and killed himself in Central Park, New York, while suffering from ill health.

Bert Seely, who was under suspicion of murder at Owosso, Mich., was found dead in bed, and beside him was his young wife, also dead.

A Michigan Central railroad engine ran away in Detroit, Mich., and crashed into the depot, killing one person and injuring several others.

The United States supreme court will take a recess from Monday, November 19, to Monday, December 3, over the Thanksgiving holidays.

Wednesday, November 14.

The Erie Railroad company has placed orders for 88,550 tons of steel rails for delivery during 1907.

Vincent Moore and his 11-year-old son were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their home at Paoli, Ind.

Two lives were lost and the village of Richmond, O., practically wiped out, by a fire which was caused by an explosion of gas.

Armed bandits held up a Southern Pacific express at Carlin, Nev., and escaped with over \$1000 and the suit cases of the passengers.

President Roosevelt will be asked to deliver the address at the unveiling of the monument to General Lawton at Indianapolis, Ind., on next Memorial Day.

Whiskey Kills Little Girl. Hopkinsville, Ky., Nov. 14. — A 6-year-old daughter of James Cannon, a moonshiner, died from the effects of four ounces of whiskey which she drank from a bottle she found on the mantle. Physicians worked for 24 hours in an effort to save her life.

FRAMING UNIFORM; DIVORCE BILL

National Congress in Session at Philadelphia.

PART OF MEASURE ADOPTED

Philadelphia, Nov. 14.—The National Congress on Uniform Divorce Laws, in session in this city, adopted about one-third of the proposed uniform bill as drafted by the committee appointed at the meeting held in Washington nine months ago. The portions adopted include seven causes under which annulment of a marriage may be obtained and six causes for absolute divorce.

Delegates from 27 states and the District of Columbia and representatives of all Protestant denominations who attended the international conference on marriage, together with the Catholic prelate, Bishop Shanley, of North Dakota, attended the sessions, which were presided over by Governor Pennypacker.

The important changes in the bill are the striking out of all reference to proceedings and practice, leaving the question for the various legislative bodies to pass upon. The committee decided that so long as open hearings are held and the laws provide for direct service on the respondent and fix a punishment for collusion, the measure need not conform to any fixed rule.

The causes for which divorce can be granted are infidelity, felony, bigamy, desertion, habitual drunkenness and intolerable cruelty, and in the discussions of the various sections there was little opposition to any of these provisions, but in the list of causes for annulment of marriage, opposition was presented against several.

Governor Pennypacker took exception to the clause which provides that if either party unknown to the other was insane at the time of marriage, it should be annulled. The governor held that the clause not only gave the same party the right to begin suit, but also to a committee of the lunatic. This would give a commission appointed by the court a right to begin a suit in the name of an insane party, even if the person not insane did not want divorce. He argued that marriage was a personal relation and a third party had no rights in the contract.

Seneca N. Taylor, of St. Louis, and C. La Rue Munson, of Williamsport, Pa., clashed with the governor on the subject. Mr. Taylor said the third party is the public, and it has a right to forbid the propagation of children from the insane. The question of property rights he also held was involved. Mr. Munson said the clause was the only protection for an insane person against a designing man or woman. He cited a case where relatives and friends were helpless to protect an imbecile who had married a designing woman. The clause was adopted.

There was also opposition to the clause annulling the marriage of a girl under the age of 16 and a youth under 18. Ernest Merten, of Wisconsin, held that a girl under 18 years was incapable of making a proper marriage contract, and Frank H. Kerr, of Ohio, favored the law of his state, which makes the marriage of a boy under 21 and a girl under 18 void. Miss Rachael Siegel, of Utah, the only woman speaker, held that 16 years for the girl was all right. She said: "We women ought to know." The clause was adopted.

Though personally opposed to divorce, Bishop Shanley voted for the sections in behalf of his state because the other delegates were not present.

WILL PROSECUTE OIL TRUST

Government Will Try to Dissolve Standard As It Now Exists.

Washington, Nov. 13.—While no authoritative statement could be obtained in regard to the matter, there is good reason to believe that the government has decided to institute proceedings against the Standard Oil company under the "Sherman anti-trust act, with a view of obtaining an order of the court dissolving the company as it now exists and restoring to each of the 75 or 89 constituent companies its proportionate share of the stock and also compelling the observance of the law inhibiting them from entering into any contract, agreement or understanding with each other with a view to maintaining prices on oil.

JOHN MITCHELL RENOMINATED

Mine Workers' Leader Will Not Retire From Union.

Indianapolis, Nov. 13.—All doubts as to whether President Mitchell intends continuing as president of the United Mine Workers of America or not have been set at rest by the announcement that Mr. Mitchell has been renominated for the office, and that he will permit his nomination to stand.

Two Killed By a Train.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 12. — George Strohecker and Paul Meyer, brothers-in-law, while walking on the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad on their way to a cemetery to visit the graves of relatives, were struck by an express train. Strohecker being instantly killed and his body horribly mangled, and Meyer dying, without regaining consciousness, about an hour after the accident, which occurred a short distance from Carroll station, near the city.

Stands On Steeple to Win \$25 Bet.

Mahogany City, Pa., Nov. 12.—Hand-over-hand Gus Slek, a young miner, to win a bet of \$25, climbed 160 feet to the top of St. Joseph's church steeple here and stood upright upon the bars of the gilder cross.

Roads Impassable From Snow.

Washington, Pa., Nov. 14.—Rural mail carriers traveling routes north-east of Washington reported that snow in such quantities had fallen that some of the roads were impassable and they were forced to take to the fields to get around drifts.

A CHANCE FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE

TO ARISE IN ALL PARTS OF AMERICA.

Archbishop JUSTUS J. EVANS, D. G.

Who is Now Forming and Creating a Pure, Godly Syndicate out of True Members of the Negro Race for the Purpose of Delivering the Helpless from Evil.

Will Address THE COLORED PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

From 2111 W. Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

BEGINNING NOV. 6th to 26th, 1906

If any man or woman of the Negro Race misses hearing this great hero of the race, they will miss a fortune of knowledge and understanding which is hard to gain in a whole life time, for he is full of sound wisdom. And the Archbishop has made ample provision and room for over seven hundred thousand (700,000) of the best men and women of the whole Negro Race to be united together in this great syndicate, and every one who comes to hear him should bring some money with them, as such opportunities as have never before come to the colored people in America, will be offered them to take advantage of at that time, which can be seized upon by each and every person present for at least 25 or 50 cents each.

Each address will appear each week in the True Light of Life Magazine; copies of it can be had for 10 cents each.

REV. SAMUEL HORMAN, Secretary.

MOSES REDMON, Agent.

P. S. All members of the Negro race are invited to take stock in this great Syndicate. Any who will, can get thorough understanding of the basis of the great Company in the October number of the True Light of Life Magazine for 10 cents, or if 25 cents is sent to the Home Office of the Syndicate, No. 2111 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., one of the Company's Trust Bonds will be sent in exchange for 25 cents. The receivers of a copy of the Bonds are at liberty to advocate the contents of the Bonds, or act as agents for them, or for the Company for a term of five years. This is a good chance for energetic young men and young women of the Negro race, who send and get a copy of the Bonds to get five years employment at a good salary. Trustworthy agents wanted everywhere.

47 DEAD IN BURNING WRECK

Immigrant Train Takes Fire After Collision With Freight.

45 BODIES WERE CREMATED

Chicago, Nov. 13.—More than one half the passengers on an immigrant train on the Baltimore & Ohio road were killed and injured in a collision between the passenger train and a freight near Woodville, Ind.

One hundred and sixty-five passengers were on the train. Of these 47 were either killed outright or were burned to death in a fire that broke out in the wreckage immediately after the collision. The names of all of the dead will probably never be known, as 45 of the bodies were consumed in the flames or were so badly burned that identification will be out of the question.

Thirty-eight people were injured, and several of these will die. Eighty others escaped unhurt, but lost nearly all their baggage and clothing.

The disaster was caused by a blunder of some employee of the railroad company, but just where the blame lies has not as yet been determined. The passenger train, which was loaded with Russian Jews, Serbians and Poles, all of them recent arrivals in this country, and bound for Chicago or places in the northwest, was the second section of a through train from Baltimore.

A light snow was falling, and as the freight was rounding a sharp curve just west of Woodville the second section of the immigrant train came in sight a short distance away, tearing toward Chicago at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The two trains came together with unslackened speed, and in the crash six passenger coaches and several freight cars were knocked into kindling wood, and together with the locomotives, went rolling down the 10 foot embankment.

Fire broke out almost immediately in the wreckage, and although a number of the injured were saved by the desperate efforts of the train crew and surviving passengers, the greater part of those who were pinned down in the debris were burned to death. The flames spread through the wreckage so rapidly that it was impossible to save a number of people who were only slightly hurt, but were held fast by timbers that weighted them down. These were burned in plain sight of the throng that stood around the scene of the disaster, utterly unable to lend assistance in any way. The fire continued until all of the shattered cars were entirely consumed, and of the 47 people whose death followed the collision, 45 were burned to ashes. All of the six cars of the immigrant train were burned, as were three freight cars.

The depot in Chicago was crowded with men and women who had come to this country to escape the massacres in Russia, and who, after months of hard work, had saved enough to pay the passage of members of their families, and their grief, when they became aware that possibly all their sacrifice and effort had resulted only in the death of those whom they had sought to bring to them, was pitiful. Crowds of Russians and Poles waited around the depot all day for news from Woodville, and when a train came in bearing the 38 injured persons, all of whom were taken to Mercy hospital for treatment, it was with the greatest difficulty that the police were able to open a passageway for the wounded.

Schoolboy Indicted For Forgery.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 14. — George B. Schooley, the central figure in the contest over the estate of the late J. I. Crawford, was indicted for forgery by the grand jury. Shortly after Schooley started the contest he was arrested at the instance of James G. Sheperd, one of the heirs, and held in bail for court on the charge of forging the name of Mr. Crawford to the will and codicil, which he was endeavoring to have probated. Schooley will be tried at the next term of criminal court.

Shot Little Sister Dead.

Burlington, N. J., Nov. 13.—Henry Prisco, 1